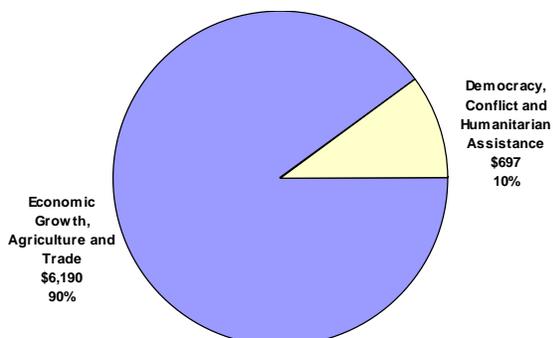
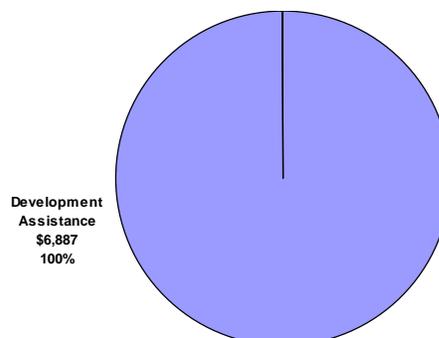


Namibia

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



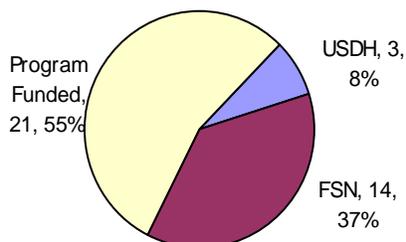
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Private Enterprise Development	673-001	400	400	
Community Based Natural Resource Management	673-003	1,514		
Basic Education Support	673-006	2,713	2,720	2,920
Community Based Natural Resource Management	673-007	1,210	2,257	2,750
Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS	673-008	3,965	796	
Democracy and Governance	673-009	794	775	697
Trade and Investment	673-010			520
Total (in thousands of dollars)		10,596	6,948	6,887

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	1,136	1,041	1,067
USDH Salaries & Benefits	556	439	448
Program Funds	2,601	2,601	2,601
Total (in thousands of dollars)	4,293	4,081	4,116

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Gary Newton

Namibia

The Development Challenge: Namibia achieved a historic democratic milestone in November 2004 with national elections that brought the first change in presidential leadership since the country's independence from apartheid South Africa in 1990. The elections--which also resulted in significant turnover in Parliament and Regional Councils--reaffirmed Namibia's support for democratic processes. When the new administration takes office in March 2005, it will assume leadership of a country that consistently ranks high on international indices of economic competitiveness, democratic freedom, freedom of the press, and good governance, and is regarded as one of the developing world's leaders in public sector investments in education and health.

The new government faces daunting development challenges that could prevent Namibia from reaching its full potential. The impact of HIV/AIDS on Namibia is catastrophic. HIV prevalence among pregnant women was estimated at 19.8% in 2004. More than 200,000 Namibians aged 15-49, 11% of the workforce, are estimated to be living with HIV, and average life expectancy has dropped from 61 years in 1991 to 47 in 2004.

Namibia's economic growth over the past five years has not been sufficient to increase per capita income and reduce poverty. Namibia's relatively high per capita GDP of \$1,730 masks an extreme income disparity that, according to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, is the highest in the world. An estimated 55% of national income accrues to only 10% of the population, and 35% of the population live on less than \$1 per day. Namibia's population growth outpaces job creation: only 7,000 of the 20,000 annual high school graduates find jobs, and 60% of the workforce is unemployed or underemployed.

Although Namibia devotes over 20% of annual government expenditures to education, over 90% of education funding is used for personnel costs, leaving little for school buildings, materials, and equipment. Namibia has a shortage and an inequitable distribution of qualified teachers--particularly teachers with needed mathematics, science, and English skills. According to a recent regional education report, only a third of Namibian sixth grade students demonstrated the required literacy and numeracy competencies.

The Government of Namibia (GON) faces significant challenges in implementing its land redistribution and resettlement policy. Because the GON has been criticized for not acquiring sufficient land from white farmers through its policy of "willing seller, willing buyer," it is implementing legislation to acquire land by expropriation. The GON has reassured farmers that fair compensation will be paid for land acquired in this manner and, to date, no land has been expropriated. The GON also needs to build on its success in linking sustainable natural resource management with rural development. Further attention is needed to equitably distribute the benefits generated from tourism, wildlife utilization, and other natural resources so that the increased income from these activities can reach the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Although Namibians enjoy a wide range of democratic rights, including freedom of the press, multi-party elections, and a relatively independent judiciary, the concept of checks and balances on public institutions is not well developed, and opportunities for critical and constructive interaction with elected leaders are not always well used. Consistent commitment to democratic values will be especially important over the next few years, as a new set of leaders moves into positions of political and economic power.

The United States has a significant national interest in helping Namibians fight HIV/AIDS, promote economic development, and strengthen democratic consolidation so that Namibia can continue to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent.

The USAID Program: Funding for four program objectives will be used to accelerate the economic, social, and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians by supporting activities to promote private enterprise development, improve basic education in grades one through seven, strengthen democracy and governance, and increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management.

Other Program Elements: The USAID program in Namibia is augmented by three centrally-funded

activities under the African Education Initiative (AEI). AEI provided \$1.35 million in FY 2004 for strengthening pre- and in-service teacher training. This activity, which began in late FY 2004, aims to provide 500,000 textbooks to disadvantaged Namibian school children in targeted regions over a two-year period. AEI also provided \$315,000 in FY04 for the Ambassadors' Girls Scholarship Program which will allow 950 disadvantaged girls to attend school.

With USAID Africa Bureau funding, the International Foundation for Education and Self Help is sponsoring the work of 11 volunteer teachers at Teacher Training Colleges to help improve teaching skills.

USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa, based in Botswana, manages four regional initiatives that support Namibian development. The Trade Expansion for Southern Africa activity focuses on trade policy, trade facilitation, public-private dialogue, and strengthening export sectors. A rural livelihoods activity works with commercial farmers to increase exports, and helps poor farmers diversify production. An integrated river basin management activity helps strengthen regional river basin commissions and develops the capacity of communities to manage water resources in a sustainable manner. The Partnerships in Electoral Process activity strengthens democratic processes and promotes the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Namibia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: USAID works actively with other donors in key development areas to ensure complementarity and avoid redundancies. With the dramatic increase in HIV/AIDS funding in FY 2004 and FY 2005, the U.S. funded program more than doubled in size, making the U.S. Government the largest and one of the most visible bilateral donors in Namibia. United Nations agencies also play an important role in catalyzing a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, supported by the European Union (EU), Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, and France. In November 2004, a grant from the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria was approved, which will provide significant resources for Namibia's HIV/AIDS program.

USAID coordinates with a UNDP-administered Global Environmental Facility project to link protected areas with USAID-supported conservancies. USAID's Living in a Finite Environment activity and the World Bank's Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management project were designed to complement each other and to leverage resources. Germany, Sweden, and Finland also are active in the environment sector. The EU has a large rural development project that includes elements of community-based natural resources management support.

The Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, and Germany are key players in the democracy and governance sector. UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Germany, and Luxembourg are engaged in small and medium enterprise development programs, while the EU and Germany support trade and investment development. The EU, Germany, Sweden, France, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the UNDP participate in a sector assistance program in education.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,601	3,965	796	0
Development Assistance	4,851	6,631	6,152	6,887
Economic Support Fund	1,200	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	13,652	10,596	6,948	6,887

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

673-001 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	1,361	400	400	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
673-002 Basic Education Support				
DA	1,350	0	0	0
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	1,837	1,514	0	0
ESF	200	0	0	0
673-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	303	0	0	0
ESF	700	0	0	0
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	7,601	0	0	0
673-006 Basic Education Support				
DA	0	2,713	2,720	2,920
673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	0	1,210	2,257	2,750
673-008 Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	3,965	796	0
673-009 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	794	775	697
673-010 Trade and Investment				
DA	0	0	0	520

Mission Director,
Gary Newton

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Private Enterprise Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: To improve competitiveness, building on the business development program, additional training and technical assistance services are being provided to build the capacity of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) to trade, expand operations, and establish linkages with firms in southern Africa.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$400,000 DA). In order to make them more competitive regionally, Namibian SMEs will receive training and technical assistance in various areas, such as marketing, participation in regional and international trade fairs, regional business exchanges/trade missions, accessing finance, quality standards knowledge and certification. Principal contractors: Sigma One Corporation and Development Alternatives, Inc. (both prime), and ECI Africa (sub).

FY 2006 Program: No obligations will be made in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: During 2004, USAID-assisted SMEs created 313 new jobs and increased income by over 55%. A total of 12,605 people (64% of them women) were trained in various private-sector growth activities (e.g., business management, trade fair participation, market access, production, technical and vocational skills, and responding to tenders for government contracts.) Business Services Organizations (BSOs) reported an increase of 2,109 fee-paying SME clients, which indicates that BSOs are providing a valued service to SMEs. The knowledge gained in trading within the region will increase the ability of SMEs to become active trading partners with the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and will improve their ability to pursue business opportunities emanating from the anticipated U.S.-Southern African Customs Union Free Trade Agreement and other international trade agreements.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-001 Private Enterprise Development	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	15,586	5,748	2,151
Expenditures	10,585	5,748	2,151
Unliquidated	5,001	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	400	0	0
Expenditures	2,445	0	0
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	15,986	5,748	2,151
Expenditures	13,030	5,748	2,151
Unliquidated	2,956	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	400	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	400	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	16,386	5,748	2,151

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-006
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,720,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,920,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: A recent regional education report indicated that only a third of Namibia's sixth grade students had acquired the needed literacy and numeracy competencies. USAID is helping the Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture (MBESC) to improve the delivery of quality primary education to students in grades 1-7 in the six northern regions of Namibia. This program builds on earlier USAID efforts to promote the sustained use of effective teaching methodologies; enhance professional development of teachers through training and institutional support; improve the management and administration of schools by training principals and education system managers; promote decentralized management of education services; and increase parental and community involvement. In addition, USAID supports enhanced awareness of HIV/AIDS among students, teachers and other staff and increased school attendance by orphans and vulnerable children. USAID also supports an ongoing pilot activity to enhance teachers' ability to effectively use information and communication technology as a teaching tool.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,720,000 DA). USAID's Basic Education Support (BES) III program focuses on the achievement of three objectives. First, USAID is assisting the MBESC to improve the quality of education at the primary level by enhancing teacher instructional skills in English, math, and science, and by expanding the use of student-centered education and continuous assessment techniques. An assessment tool is being developed to track student performance. USAID is providing technical assistance to regional staff and advisory teachers who conduct in-service training, and to instructors at teacher training colleges who provide pre-service training to teachers.

The program's second objective is to support MBESC's efforts to devolve resources and responsibilities to the regional level. USAID is assisting MBESC in developing procedures to implement decentralization policies and in training regional and school administrators to carry out their new responsibilities. USAID also is providing support for expanded parental and community involvement in school decision-making.

See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion and more details of the program to reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. The program's third objective is to increase the capability of those in the basic education sector to cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID is helping to increase the capacity of the MBESC and its HIV/AIDS Management Unit to implement effective HIV/AIDS policies and programs, with an emphasis on increasing the numbers of orphans and vulnerable children attending school and completing primary school. USAID is funding the development of a database to be used in conjunction with the Education Management Information System. The database will assist with school-level identification of orphans and vulnerable children, will monitor access to resources specifically meant to benefit these children, and will collect school/grade retention data. USAID also is helping to expand and improve HIV/AIDS prevention and support programs for the education sector workforce, the largest segment of government employees. USAID is assisting with the development of strategies to decrease teacher absenteeism due to HIV/AIDS and minimize its impact on learners, and USAID will support the Ministry with implementation. Students are being provided with information to increase their knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS and life skills training. Activities in this area are being implemented in close coordination with the President's

Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Namibia. Principal grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,920,000 DA). Activities initiated in FY 2005 to improve the quality of education will continue in FY 2006. USAID will support MBESC's efforts to provide decentralization training to managers at the regional and local school levels. The program also will assist the Ministry to capture and analyze information needed for decentralized management. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion and more details of the program to reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. USAID will support the Ministry's efforts to incorporate age-appropriate HIV/AIDS information into the primary curriculum; conduct a study on how the education system can continue to meet learners' needs in spite of lengthy HIV/AIDS-related teacher absences; and the collection and analysis of data on the school attendance of orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will continue to support the MBESC's HIV/AIDS unit in the design, implementation, and evaluation of HIV/AIDS interventions in the basic education sector. Modest support will be provided for the continuation of pilot testing information and communication technology activities that will enhance the availability of teaching resources for teachers. Principle grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime)

Performance and Results: This program builds on USAID's previous education activity, which ended in FY 2004. Through the Basic Education Support II activity, USAID provided technical assistance, training, and limited commodities to implement a pilot school improvement program in six regions in northern Namibia that were disadvantaged under the apartheid regime. A comparative survey conducted in the six northern regions found that the pass rates of students in grades 1-4 improved from 2002 to 2003 in schools implementing the school improvement program. The 410 pilot schools also performed on average 20% better than non-pilot schools in three areas: teachers' usage of a variety of learner-centered education and continuous assessment; the active engagement of learners in the classroom as a result of using a variety of teaching aids and methods; and teachers' ability to monitor learners and to provide immediate feedback. Other results included the training of 4,000 teachers in learner-centered education methodologies and the training of 1,440 principals and education officials in HIV/AIDS management in the schools. The Ministry of Basic Education has indicated its intent to replicate the USAID-funded school improvement program nationwide.

Principal outcomes expected by the end of the Basic Education Support III program are an increase in the performance of primary school learners in language, math and science; development of life skills and livelihood knowledge among primary school learners; increased institutional capacity at the regional levels; and an improved ability to prevent and deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-006 Basic Education Support	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	2,713
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	2,713
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	2,713
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,720
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,720
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,920
Future Obligations	4,500
Est. Total Cost	12,853

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-007
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,257,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: More than 70% of Namibians, many of them living in poverty, reside in rural areas and are dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods. USAID's program to improve rural livelihoods through sustainable integrated natural resources management provides training and technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and local conservancies; protect and increase the assets and livelihoods of rural communities; support democratic local governance and decentralization; and improve the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,257,000 DA). USAID is providing institutional support to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to increase its capacity to promote and implement community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) activities. A technical advisor works closely with the ministry to identify specific needs and to develop and begin implementation of a technical support plan. USAID continues to support the development of regional and national conservancy associations that advocate on behalf of members. USAID is assisting MET to develop approaches for integrating community forest and wildlife activities and management plans. At least five community conservancies are being assisted to develop integrated management plans. USAID also is helping conservancies to address HIV/AIDS issues.

USAID is supporting an assessment of the potential for small and medium enterprise development in northeast Namibia, building on opportunities in the wildlife and tourism industries and with local natural products. USAID is assisting conservancies in northeast Namibia to develop conservation farming as a means of maintaining forest habitat. The number of joint ventures between conservancies and private tourism operators or business is being expanded, and USAID also is helping conservancies to develop business plans based upon viable business opportunities.

USAID is supporting the improvement and integration of various policies and laws that provide for the devolution of authority over natural resources to local communities. At the conservancy level, USAID is supporting the improvement of governance approaches that promote increased accountability, improved transparency, greater participation by local residents, and support gender training. USAID is providing training in communication skills and assertiveness to women committee members.

USAID supports the continued development and refinement of wildlife and other resource monitoring systems that assist the conservancies and government in making key management decisions. The focus is on developing and incorporating mechanisms to monitor a broader range of natural resources in addition to wildlife. USAID supports MET and conservancies to develop and agree on quota setting procedures to enhance sustainable management. USAID also is helping MET to use Global Information Systems technology to enhance and develop databases that underpin decision-making. Principal contractors and grantees: A consortium of World Wildlife Fund-US, International Resources Group, The Cooperative League of the USA, and the Namibian Nature Foundation (prime), and several Namibian NGOs and community-run conservancies (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,750,000 DA). USAID will continue institutional strengthening of government, NGO and community-run conservancies. There will be a strong focus on assisting target conservancies to reach the stage where they can operate with a minimum of outside support. Conservancy associations will be trained in strategic planning. A greater emphasis will be placed on game farming with high value species that can generate high returns to local communities.

USAID also will expand the geographic and thematic scope of its support to small and medium enterprise development to draw in new partners that can assist with this development. USAID will provide continued support to increasing the number of joint ventures and to the expansion of the conservation farming program. USAID will address continued policy dialogue and the integration of community-based approaches across sectors, and will continue to assist in the improvement of governance within conservancies and with the mainstreaming of gender issues. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-US (prime).

Performance and Results: This program builds on previous USAID CBNRM activities in Namibia. USAID's investment in CBNRM in Namibia since 1993 has leveraged an additional 115% in funding from other donors. Under the earlier program, that ended in FY 2004, 31 conservancies were registered by government, five of which are financially sustainable in terms of covering their own operating costs. Roughly 7.87 million hectares now are managed by conservancies. The main beneficiaries of the program have been 98,000 members of impoverished rural communities. The contribution to net national income and capital value of wildlife in Northwest Namibia alone from 1990 to 2003 as a result of USAID's CBNRM activities is nearly equal to the total donor and government investment in this sector.

By the end of this program, conservancies will be optimally managing a wide range of local natural resources, and will be carrying out detailed monitoring of biophysical indicators to support their own planning and decision-making. Wildlife populations will continue to recover in most conservancies and will plateau in some. Other resources, such as fisheries, forests, and indigenous plants, grazing land, and water, also will have increased in biodiversity and productivity.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,210
Expenditures	306
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	1,210
Expenditures	306
Unliquidated	904
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,257
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,257
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,750
Future Obligations	7,500
Est. Total Cost	13,717

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$796,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: With the highest reported Tuberculosis (TB) case rate in the world, 676 per 100,000 people in 2002, the burden of TB in Namibia is further compounded by a severe dual TB/HIV epidemic, with a 45% HIV prevalence rate in TB patients. TB is the main cause of morbidity and mortality in people living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV/AIDS is the most common complicating disease in TB patients. The USAID TB program works closely with the Ministry of Health National TB Control Program to assist the Government of Namibia to: formulate and disseminate the national TB and HIV/AIDS guidelines; increase the efficiency and quality of HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing for TB patients; provide appropriate health education materials for TB patients who are HIV positive; assist the directly observed treatment TB program; and provide palliative care for HIV/TB patients. This program works in collaboration with the ongoing TB and HIV activities through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$796,000 CSH). USAID is expanding existing activities and developing new TB activities in support of the Namibia National TB Control Program, complementing activities funded through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. As TB remains the leading cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS, integration of TB/HIV services into clinics remains an important priority for support. USAID provides technical assistance at the level of national program management in the National TB Control Program to improve support and supervision to the regions and to roll out the TB/HIV components of the first Medium Term Plan for TB control. USAID also assists efforts to provide routine counseling and testing, expand training of health care workers with the new USAID and USG-supported TB/HIV training curriculum, and strengthen TB/HIV surveillance. The Government of Namibia has been a reliable supplier of TB drugs and supplies, and provides health staff and infrastructure for management of patients with HIV/AIDS and TB.

Through PEPFAR, funds were made available to place a TB technical advisor at the Ministry of Health. With these additional funds, USAID is now able to expand the services and the planning ability of the Ministry of Health to scale up the TB control program in relation to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In addition, USAID can now provide direct assistance to the TB Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course program to expand the quality of services nationwide. The USAID program also assists the Ministry of Health to integrate TB, HIV and other infectious disease services into the Communicable Disease Clinics and public hospital system. Principal Grantee: Family Health International (prime).

FY 2006 Program: There are no planned obligations in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: No results are reported for this activity, since this is the first year of obligation of TB funds under this strategic objective.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-008 Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS	CSH
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	11,776
Expenditures	1,200
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	11,776
Expenditures	1,200
Unliquidated	10,576
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	796
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	796
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	12,572

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-009
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$775,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$697,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Given the relative newness of Namibia's democracy, Namibians have yet to fully utilize all the political processes available to them. USAID's program to strengthen democratic institutions and processes includes technical assistance, training, and grants that target institutions to reinforce the nexus between civil society and selected government institutions. Core activities are designed to build the capacity of Parliament (members and staff) and Regional Councils to increase their constituency outreach capabilities and to facilitate broad-based participation of Namibians in democratic processes, and to build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to enhance their ability to conduct policy advocacy by linking with elected representatives.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$300,000 DA). To create a better functioning and more accessible constituency outreach system, USAID is training newly-elected Members of Parliament, Regional Councilors, and parliamentary staff in the efficient use of committees, public hearings, and informal meetings. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$475,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance, training, and grants to civic groups and community-based media organizations to help build their capacity to advocate more vigorously and effectively around issues of local concern by utilizing various means of communication available to them. This will help facilitate optimal use of parliamentary systems to increase the dialogue on key issues between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$247,000 DA). USAID will continue to support Parliamentarians and Regional Councilors to conduct constituency outreach activities and to incorporate input from civil society into policy formulation, legislative decision-making, and regional and local planning. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$450,000 DA). USAID will provide advocacy skills training and institutional strengthening to civic groups across the country to enable them to participate more effectively in outreach and advocacy activities. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Performance and Results: This program builds on the foundations of USAID's democracy and governance program that ended in FY 2004. USAID helped create an interactive website and an interactive radio and television program which provides a forum for elected officials and their constituents to discuss issues housed in Parliament that enabled elected officials to reach their constituents more frequently, and helped civic groups bring their issues to the attention of legislators. Community networks are providing media coverage of legislators and their constituency activities through the production of television and radio programs. Eight television documentaries and 67 radio programs have been produced. CSOs have conducted 94 advocacy campaigns to influence pending legislation, and two-thirds of the 41 bills introduced in Parliament received public comment through hearings at Parliament and outside the capital city of Windhoek.

The Namibian Parliament continued to increase its competency to conduct parliamentary business with confidence. Legislative staff and Members of Parliament increased their capacity to adopt rules and revise procedures on which to base a functioning committee system, and to hold public hearings at the national and regional levels. The parliamentary research center and interactive website that provide information to members and staff in key areas such as reviewing the national budget and analyzing legislation have made the national budget process more transparent, and has promoted more rigorous debate in both houses of Parliament. A USAID-funded political party handbook is now being used by political parties to strengthen their capacity to manage their core functions more effectively (for example, membership recruitment, fund raising, and outreach).

Major outcomes expected by the end of this program include higher levels of substantive public debate and dialogue; an increase in the frequency and quality of input provided by civic groups on policy issues; and an increase in the rate at which public concerns and input are incorporated into the decision-making processes of elected bodies. These outcomes will be achieved through the increased use of constituency outreach mechanisms by elected officials. As a result, there will be greater trust between government and civil society, public ownership of policies, and stronger checks on executive branch powers.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-009 Democracy and Governance	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	794
Expenditures	31
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	794
Expenditures	31
Unliquidated	763
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	775
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	775
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	697
Future Obligations	1,500
Est. Total Cost	3,766

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Trade and Investment
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-010
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$520,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Namibia's economic growth rate over the past five years has not been sufficient to increase per capita income and reduce poverty. To increase incomes, create jobs, and build the trade capacity of SMEs by establishing trade linkages, USAID will provide training and technical assistance. Additional technical assistance and entrepreneurial skills development training will be provided to SMEs in the areas of financial management, marketing, production, information and communications technology, business linkages, and other services relevant to SME-assessed needs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: No obligations will be made in FY 2005.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$520,000 DA). USAID will expand the current regional trade program (described under SO 673-001) by adding training and technical assistance activities and the capacity to reach larger numbers of SMEs with export potential. Through skills development, training and technical assistance, businesses will establish joint production ventures with other regional players to generate sufficient quantities of products to be exported to other markets (for example, to the United States under African Growth and Opportunities Act guidelines). Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and ECI Africa (sub).

Performance and Results: This program will build on the achievements of the current program, which is scheduled to end in 2006. The program will continue to build the capacity of Namibian SMEs, help them access new markets, and assist them in reaching a competitive edge while taking advantage of regional trade opportunities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-010 Trade and Investment	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	520
Future Obligations	1,500
Est. Total Cost	2,020